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Advertising Manager:

FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

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Help wanted

A NEWS ITEM caught our eye the other day and made us wonder just how serious the Arab countries are sometimes about coming to each others' aid.

It seems that Sudan -- one of the neediest of these countries and also one of the most economically promising is broke. The Sudanese government has had to arrange an emergency, two-month credit facility of \$3.6 million dollars at commercial interest rates -- with seven commercial banks in Khartoum. The purpose of the loan: to enable Sudan to purchase supplies of crude oil and fertiliser, which, quite simply, have run out. The refinery at Port Sudan has been shut down for lack of crude oil to process; farmers in Sudan's burgeoning but still underdeveloped agricultural sector have not had fertiliser to spread on their fields.

Among the reasons for this crisis are the regrettable facts that Saudi Arabia has yet to pay up two installments, worth \$84 million, of a \$300 million soft loan it agreed to provide last September for balance-of-payments support to Sudan, and that Iraq, Sudan's main oil supplier, has declined to make any more deliveries of crude until Sudan pays its outstanding oil bill -- which is what the Saudi loan was to have been used for.

We realise that international trade and aid relations are a complex interweaving of commercial and political factors which are sometimes beyond the ken of us mere mortals.

But is it naive to suggest that here is a country, sometimes described as the potential "bread basket" of the Middle East, which urgently needs the support of every Arab country? We know that the generosity of the Arab oil-producing countries, for example, in helping out their poorer brothers in the Middle East, Africa and Asia is practically unbound and much unappreciated by the rest of the world.

But in a special case like that of Sudan, it seems that special measures are required. For, in addition to its chronic economic problems -- and the country has made a remarkable comeback from the ravages of its long civil war, Sudan is burdened with other problems demanding immediate attention -- particularly the unwanted responsibility it has accepted for looking after as many as 300,000 destitute refugees who have fled to Sudan from the fighting in Eritrea.

Let's put the niceties and complexities of international inter-relationships aside for once, and all pitch in and help in the name of Arab solidarity, unity and simple neighbourly good will.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Carter administration is manipulating the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations in pursuance more of its own interests in the Middle East than those of the other two parties. AL RA'I says in its editorial Friday.

This American role naturally tends to create contradictory views among the three Camp David participants, with both Egypt and Israel accusing the U.S. of bad faith.

AL DUSTOUR says that despite secrecy shrouding the current Camp David II talks, an atmosphere of pessimism seems to dominate Egyptian press commentaries, a thing that raises questions about why President Anwar Sadat wanted to resume such apparently sterile talks if he really was determined not to give any new concessions. With the U.S. also facing the prospect of failure at Camp David, it is difficult to see the reason why Washington wanted to revive such hopeless negotiations and bear the consequences of another failure in its Middle East political game, Al Dustour says. At any rate, Israel alone will be the winner even if the talks drag on for years. The time element is so vital for Israel in order to be able to establish itself firmly in the occupied territories after it has already ensured for itself a military predominance until the mid-1980s, thanks to the huge American arms supplies.

In his daily column "Words" in AL RA'I, Jum'a Hammad says he was surprised by reports "foisted by U.S. official sources" that President Anwar Sadat has declared his readiness to order his armed forces to interfere in any dispute for protecting the flow of oil to the West -- in other words, to offer himself as a potential guardian for the U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Mr. Hammad wonders whether such a move by Mr. Sadat would tarnish his image in the eyes of the Egyptians who are thought to oppose such an amazing role for their army. He says whether Mr. Sadat's reputation will be deformed remains to be seen. But this new episode is a by-product of the ambivalent American policy of reasonableness and unreasonableness in this part of the world!

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Painting Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of paintings and sculpture entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian Environment" by Sabahat Ortac Rashdan. Open during regular hours, ending today.

Lecture

Prof. Werner Ende, professor of Arabic at Hamburg University, will give a lecture at the Hamburg University, will give a lecture at the University of Jordan's History Dept, at 3:00 p.m. The lecture is on "Arabic Historiography in the Twentieth Century: Opinions and Discussions about the Omayyad Period."

Revolutionary Iran takes on a new face

(Continued from page 1)

pushing hard to achieve an Egyptian-Israeli settlement at Camp David for two express purposes: to weaken Arab capabilities and to have leeway to concentrate on aborting the Iranian Moslem revolution. The Ayatollah himself said yesterday he would "sever the hands of America, Britain and the Soviet Union" in order to safeguard the independence of Iran. In addition he would "assist any revolutionary movement in its struggle against imperialist and Zionist forces which aim to distort the teachings of Islam."

The provisional government has not ignored internal matters. Dr. Bazargan has announced that Iran "has been born anew." He said the government, in consultation with leading Moslem

scholars and legal experts, is working on the formulation of the new constitution which will be made public shortly. Sources close to the Ayatollah Khomeini said the constitution would be intended "for the Moslem Iranian nation" and would be "based upon Islamic Sharia."

Dr. Bazargan said "all political parties and factions will participate in formulating the new constitution" and would be "given the right to express their opinion with complete freedom." They would also be given the right to "criticise" the various articles of the constitution which "will be voted upon by the Iranian nation in a referendum in the nearest possible future."



Palestine Liberation Organization embassy in Tehran (formerly the Israeli embassy).



Soldier guards the house of Ayatollah Al Taqani. Behind him is a poster found throughout Tehran which says: "Welcome, brother-in-arms."



Khomeini posters are plastered all over Iran.

Coming & Going

Jordan Academy president returns from Syria

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (JNA) -- President of the Jordan Academy of Arabic Dr. Abdul Karim Khalifeh returned here from Damascus today after taking part in a meeting of the Arab encyclopedia committee called by the Syrian Armed Forces who is also minister of defence. The meeting concentrated on plans for publishing a new and larger Arab encyclopedia containing all aspects of Arab scientific, technical and political life, with special stress on Arab-Islamic civilisation based on authentic scientific research. The committee also includes Jordanian members Drs. Abdul Karim Gharabeh, Mahmoud Ibrahim and Mahmoud Al Ghoul.

Jordan Electricity Authority official off to Damascus

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (JNA) -- Director of Planning at the Jordan Electricity Authority Dr. Ibrahim Badran left here today for Damascus to attend a scientific symposium on the use of solar energy which starts tomorrow.

The three-day symposium is organised by the Syrian Ministry of Electricity in cooperation with the league of higher scientific studies and engineering faculty at the University of Damascus and the solar energy society at the University of Aleppo.

A two-man delegation from the electricity authority and the Royal Scientific Society is accompanying Dr. Badran.



Buildings destroyed during riots before the success of the revolution.

Police intensify traffic patrols

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (JNA) -- The Amman suburbs police directorate has begun intensifying their outer patrols during the weekend between Amman and the sea-level triangle and from the Wadi Al Sir triangle and the radio station to the Sweileh town triangle.

and the University of Jordan during the time of traffic congestion on the roads.

Sources at the directorate said the drive is aimed at regulating the traffic and avoiding any accidents to people visiting the tourism sites.

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Amas-Scene

Edited for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

Week of Feb. 24 — March 2

EXHIBITIONS

SATURDAY, Feb. 24: A major exhibition of contemporary art by noted Iraqi artists will go on view for 10 days at Al Amas. Detailed information on participating artists was tabled in this column went to press, but this promises to be a sensational show. The event will open with a 6 p.m. reception. 10 a.m. — 2 p.m., 4:30 — 8 p.m. daily except Friday.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25: A photo exhibition honoring the 22nd anniversary of the people's Army of the German Democratic Republic will open with a 6 p.m. reception at the German Democratic Cultural Centre.

WEDNESDAY: The highly stylized work of Turki Mahmud Bey is to hang at the French Cultural Centre until Wednesday. Thirty-five new oil paintings by the Deir Ez-Zor artist, abstract Arabic calligraphy and geometrical designs executed in a ceramic effect. Hours: 4 — 8 p.m. daily.

BEAUTIFUL animals, flowers, butterflies and gardens of Italian art are featured at Urmia Gallery, ground floor of the Urmia Hotel. Other painters in the ongoing exhibit are Remo, Fatch Moudi and Mahmud Di'doudi.

Works of more than 35 Syrian artists are on view and are for sale at the Restaurant. This is an excellent opportunity to see sculptures, prints, graphics, oil and water colours by artists at a reduced rate. All proceeds are to be given to the works of the late Naimi Khatib, director of the Fine Arts. The committee which organized this benefit is selecting paintings from this collection for an exhibition slated to begin at the Arab Cultural Centre.

CONCERTS

SATURDAY, Feb. 26: Soviet musicians Ernest Bertovsky, cellist, Valentina Belichenko, pianist, will perform at 8:30 p.m. at Al Kabbani Theatre. The programme includes a sonata by Beethoven, by Philippe Bach and modern compositions including "Fire" and Tchaikovsky's "Adagio."

SATURDAY, March 4: A trio from the Music Group of London will perform at 8:30 p.m. at Al Kabbani Theatre. The trio consists of Parkhouse on the piano, Eileen Crawford on the cello and Puddy on the clarinet. They will perform works of Brahms, Debussy and Malcolm Arnold.

LECTURES

SATURDAY, Feb. 25: "The International Manifesto of Humanism and Zionism" will be the topic of Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Khatib at 6 p.m. at the Arab Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

SATURDAY, Feb. 26: A lecture and a reading of poetry by the poet Ali Khaman is slated for 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre in Arabic.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28: Prof. Fadel Sibai will present a lecture, "The Hospital of a French Family," at 6 p.m. at the Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28: The National Theatre of Syria is presenting an Adwan's version of "Man of La Mancha," starring Louis as Don Quixote. Performances are nightly at 8:30 p.m. until Friday at Al Hamra Theatre. Thoruh Dipsey is cast as Abu Salam Al-Talib is Sanchez. Mahmud Hadour is of the production which features original Arabic lyrics and music instead of the score from the Broadway musical. Though the narrative is in Arabic, Western viewers are urged by this show.

VIDEO-TAPED PROGRAMME

SATURDAY, Feb. 25: "Les Shadoks," Part I will be shown at 6:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French).

ENTERTAINMENT

Songstress Annie Duparc continues her nightly performances at the rooftop supper club of the Meridien Hotel. The singer also does impersonation and wows spectators when she is on stage. Her ballet training shows through as she dances, goes through a cossack routine, belly dances and Latin American numbers. Jacqueline and Aldo perform in the downstairs bar until 9 p.m. when they move to the bar.

Finance minister explains television fees regulation

Feb. 23 (JNA): Since the beginning of this year a new television set fees will be imposed under which 500 dinars will be collected from the Electricity Authority each month.

The regulation provides that the Electricity Authority would cut off the electric current of persons not paying the fee.

Exempted from paying the fee, according to the regulation, are government departments, com-

mercial and industrial concerns and temporary users of electric current for buildings under construction as well as societies, schools, hospitals, clubs and diplomatic missions.

Explaining how the new television regulation will work, Minister of Finance Mohammad Dabbas said his ministry has issued instructions to the customs department concerning the companies and individuals who possess television sets. The customs department will furnish the ministry with lists containing the number of these sets, their type and names of owners together with the account numbers of the users of the electric current. Fines and punishment would be imposed on anyone who denies possessing a television set when in fact owning one. These fines reach up to JD 25 as an additional fee, in addition to legal prosecution, Mr. Dabbas pointed out.

Similarly, the finance minister said, the television salesmen would be fined up to JD 100 in case they did not supply the ministry with the name of any buyer of a television set. They would also be prosecuted; and if the contravention is repeated the fine would reach not less than JD 200 for each case.

In the case of people possessing more than one television set, the fee will be collected on the basis of one set only, the minister explained.

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Abstract calligraphy executed in the metallic ceramic style of Turki Mahmud Bey on view at the French Cultural Centre.



Soviet pianist Valentina Belichenko will appear in concert with violinist Ernest Bertovsky at 8:30 p.m. Monday at Al Kabbani Theatre.

FILMS

SATURDAY, Feb. 24 and MONDAY, Feb. 26: "Tout L'or du Monde," directed by René Clair and starring Bourvil, Philippe Noiret and Francoise Dorleac, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

SUNDAY, Feb. 25: "Step by Step," will be shown at 6 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in German, Arabic sub-titles).

MONDAY, Feb. 26: "The Quiet Places Are Here," will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

MONDAY, Feb. 26 to WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28: The BBC colour version of Charlotte Bronte's novel, "Jane Eyre," will be shown nightly at 7:30 p.m. at the British Cultural Centre Hall. The film stars Michael Jayston as Rochester and Sorel Cusack as Jane. The film lasts over three hours. Tickets must be obtained in advance from the centre library.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28: "The Fall of the Empire" will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

PAT-POURRI

It's not every day that one receives a promotion in a diplomatic post, and therefore friends of G.D. Arik, first secretary of the Indian embassy of Damascus, celebrated his new appointment as counsellor.

The informal get-together was in the home of Kassem and Amani Toueir—the cuisine (all nine courses prepared by the hostess) was Damascene Syrian. Among those on hand to congratulate the new counsellor were Roy and Gerry Stoess, Richard and Jeri Rauh and Anne Simpson of the U.S. embassy in Amman.

If you have items for the Damas-Scene column, please send them 10 days in advance to Pat McDonnell, P.O. Box 5601, Damascus, Syria.

television fees regulation

The regulation provides that the Electricity Authority would cut off the electric current of persons not paying the fee.

Exempted from paying the fee, according to the regulation, are government departments, com-

Jordan Academy develops Arabic terminology in science, literature

By Serene R. Farraj
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—The establishment of a Jordan Academy was a cherished concept of the late King Abdullah bin Al Hussein shortly after he had come to Trans-Jordan and founded the emirate. The project, which was not to be completed at the time because of a shortage in financial, scientific and human resources, has now been realized during the reign of His Majesty King Hussein.

The academy seeks to preserve the purity of the Arabic language as well as develop it according to modern terminology for the sciences and literature. To date the institution carries out studies and helps in publications.

The idea of an academy was reviewed by the Jordanian Committee for Arabisation, Translation and Publication several years ago under its first chairman, the late Qadir Tufan. The committee had been set up in the Ministry of Education in 1961 as a by-product of the first Arabisation conference held in Ramtha in April of that year. It lived on until the end of September 1973 when the academy came into being. In fact, the committee functioned as a miniature language academy. Early in 1973 came the first serious response to such an undertaking, when the Cabinet approved the sending of three delegations chosen from the members of the Arabisation committee to visit the academies of Damascus, Cairo and Baghdad. Their mission was to study the work, regulations and methods of the three academies, to attend working sessions and to evaluate their members' personal assessments of the values of such academies. Upon the return of these delegations, the information was collated and a detailed report drawn up.

The second stage occurred towards the end of 1973 when the Cabinet agreed to the request of the minister of education that an academy be established. This stage was followed by a third when the Arabisation committee, after drafting and fully debating the regulations for such an academy, submitted their draft to the Cabinet. This was then legally rephrased by the Legislative Bureau and became law after its publication in the Official Gazette in 1976.

This law, which was the outcome of the evaluative studies of the three visiting delegations to Damascus, Cairo, and Baghdad, contains new as well as modified features of their regulations. For example, a full member on attaining the age of seventy is granted honorary membership whereby he can continue to participate in writing for the academy's various publications, including the journal, attend conferences, seminars and seasonal cultural exhibitions, as well as its sessions, but is barred from the activities of its specialized committees.

A provisional law, published in the Official Gazette of July 1976 announced the establishment of the Jordan Academy of Arabic, which was to enjoy the status of a legal institution with financial and administrative autonomy. It laid down that the Committee for Arabisation, Translation and Publication should undertake the duties of the Academy Council and Executive Bureau for three months, during which period the minister of education was to nominate to the Council of Ministers five persons to be appointed as active members of the academy.

These five were to form the core of the academy and its first Executive Bureau. The Council of

Ministers' decision was to be confirmed by royal decree. One of the five members was to be appointed as chairman and the five members were to nominate the additional members in accordance with the law. In keeping with the law, the minister of education nominated the following persons as members of the academy, which was to be established by royal decree. Prof. Khalid Khatib, Prof. Nader Al-Sa'idi, Prof. Abdulkarim Al-Nawari, Prof. Said Al-Faleh, Prof. Muhammed Al-Asaad and Mr. Issa Na'imat.

These five became the nucleus of the Academy. On July 10, 1976, the Academy started its activities officially on Oct. 1, 1976 after the committee for Arabisation, Translation and Publication had received its royal decree.

Once the first stage had been completed, it was then necessary to call extra money to enable the academy to function in a decent way. Funds were available for the Committee of Arabisation, Translation and Publication from the budget of the Ministry of Education amounting to JD 14,314 and these were transferred to the academy's account. A further JD 6,000 was allocated in the government's 1977 budget, which the academy received in four installments from the Ministry of Finance during the year.

As for the role of the Jordanian academy, Prof. Khalid Khatib said: "The Jordanian academy is careful to present itself as a display window of cultural awakening in Jordan to the educated classes, the various educational institutions, and the general public, by co-operating with the Ministry of Education and the scientific, linguistic and cultural institutes inside and outside the Kingdom and by holding cultural exhibitions and seminars at seasonal times."

Prof. Khalid Khatib continued: "The objectives of the Jordanian academy and the methods for fulfilling them are similar to those of the other Arab academies. They are:

"—Preserve the purity of the Arabic language and develop it in order to keep pace with the requirements of modern works in literature, the sciences and the arts.

"—Unify the terminology of the sciences, literary works, and the arts, compiled down to the rate in these areas with the Ministry of Education and scientific, linguistic and cultural institutions, both inside and outside the Kingdom.

"—Revive the Arab-Islamic cultural heritage in language, science, literature and the arts.

Prof. Khalid Khatib continued: "To accomplish these objectives the academy has undertaken the following duties:

"—Initiate studies and research work related to Arabic.

"—Encourage the writing of books, translation, and publication, arrange competitions for this purpose, found an Academy library.

"—Translate international masterpieces and publish books translated into and from Arabic.

"—Convene language conferences at home and abroad and arrange cultural sessions and seminars.

"—Publicise through the media the new Arabic terms that have been agreed to by the Arab World and circulate same to all state institutions.

"—Issue a periodical to be called the "Journal of the Jordan

Academy of Arabic."

The Academy consists of three categories of membership: active members, supporting members and honorary members.

An active member must be a Jordanian national between the ages of 20 and 60, having publications or acknowledged research work or translations. Active members are appointed by royal decree. The same conditions apply for supporting members except that neither Jordanian nationality nor a royal decree is necessary. In addition, a limited number of honorary members may be appointed.

The Bureau nominates the chairman of the academy and four active members elected by the Academy Council for three years. The Bureau elects a vice-chairman from among its members and nominates the secretary-general.

The law of the academy restricts the number of active members to not more than twenty persons but leaves open the number of supporting and honorary members.

These may, if they so wish, attend the publications of the academy without having the right to vote, or to be nominated to the council.

Temporarily the academy is located in Amman, but they have already started building a new one at the Jordan University near the university's mosque.

The Academy consists of the

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Jordan Arab Army Band gives a hand to American school



Staff sergeant Masaf Akil leads (left to right) Beverly Johnston, David Jones, and Mark Suddarth on the trumpet.



Rami Masri and Warrant Officer Hammadeh Ahmad finish a practice session on the guitar. The warrant officer has had 21 years of experience with the Jordan Arab Army Band.

One of the five army brass bands performs for ACS musicians in a school of music practice hall. The five bands are of equal quality and versatility; they perform march music and in concert play waltzes, ballet music, and intermezzo selections. To be accepted at the music school soldiers must have a good educational background and pass rigid musical aptitude tests.



Nadeem Kakish gets pointers on playing the saxophone from Sergeant Khalil Abdul Fateh. At the army music school the first year is devoted to theory and the second to learning an instrument. Army musicians practice five hours daily.

Text and photos
by Marianne Pearson
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN--Association between the Jordan Arab Army Band and the American Community School (ACS) music department began when Mrs. Edith Balbesi needed help in getting instruments repaired. When she could find no repairmen, she turned to the professional army musicians for help--and got it.

Captain Jamal Attiyeh, in charge of the army's music programme, also brought a group of star musicians to perform at the school, and invited school band members to visit the army school of music. Since then army band members have returned to the school to share their expertise with the young music students.

Mrs. Balbesi is responsible for music studies of grades six through nine, about 200 students in all. Twenty-two of them sing in the choir and 22 play in the band. Some of these students also take the general music courses required of all ACS students.

"My aim," she said, "is for all to understand and have a good concept of music--to learn what

melody, harmony, and rhythm are. I also try to teach forms if there is time--opera, symphony, concertos."

Young students, she said, tend to lack enthusiasm for classical forms. Their interest in rock, however, makes teaching somewhat easier.

"Rock is more sophisticated than it used to be. Many who write and perform it are well-trained musicians. The students can learn the basics of music from rock. It's a starting place, but I also hope to broaden their interest," she said.

Classical rock which uses melodic themes from classical eras is the newest form, and a painless introduction to Beethoven and Offenbach. Jazz rock emphasises improvisation. Electric lead guitarists, in particular, get an opportunity to express themselves musically.

The army has a 12-member jazz ensemble whose version of "Daddy Cool" is popular at ACS.

"Meeting the army musicians has given students at ACS who are interested in music the opportunity to see the amount of time required for practice by professional musicians," Mrs. Balbesi said.

Milestones in the history of the Jordan Arab Army Band:
1920--Established, with fewer than 10 members;
1922--First band formed, with 27 musicians;
1948--Second band formed;
1954--Third band formed;
1964--School of music established;
1965--Fourth band formed;
1967--Fifth band formed;
1978--80-member orchestra formed;



Captain Attiyeh directs Jonathan Jones on the clarinet, with Staff Sergeant Ali Hammad looking on. Captain Attiyeh trained as bandmaster at Kneeler Hall, London, and also passed the examinations of the Royal College of Music. He trains Jordan army bandmasters and has trained those of neighbouring countries: Syria, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Oman. He said that Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, commander in chief of the army, supports and encourages the development of the army's musical activities.

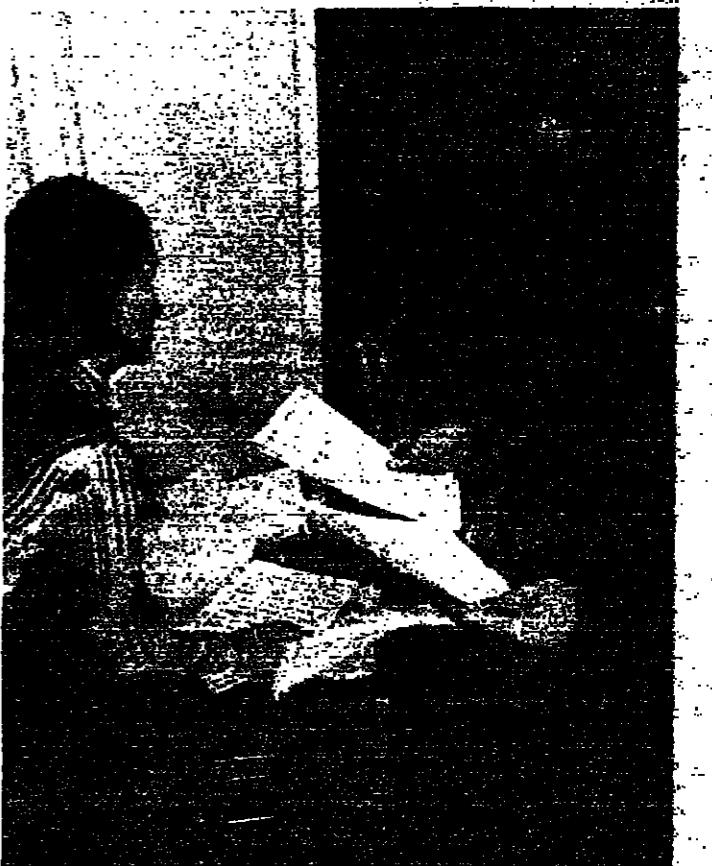


Amy Russell, Nicola MacInnes, and Alison Hyslop (left to right) are directed by army band player Corp. Ibrahim Maqdadeh.



Members of the Jordan Arab Army Band bring their expertise to young musicians at the American Community School. Captain Jamal Attiyeh (front row, centre) is director of the 579-member army band and is also responsible for its school of music, located near Marka. At the request of the Ministry of Education he brings

musicians to other schools, including, also, Mrs. Edith Balbesi (second row, right) is director of ACS music programme for grades.



At the end of a teaching session Captain Attiyeh looks over new music. Mrs. Balbesi offers to loan to the army band. She thinks her students perform better in concert and even hold their instruments better because of the influence of the Jordan Arab Army Band musicians.

Alan Seigrist practices with Staff Sergeant Saleh Yussuf in the ACS multi-purpose room.

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Saudi Arabia asks Pakistan's ruler to spare Bhutto's life

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 23 (R) — Saudi Arabia has joined mounting Arab pressure on Pakistan's army ruler to spare the life of ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, its ambassador said today.

Notification of the appeal came the day before the Supreme Court hears a petition by Mr. Bhutto's lawyers asking the court to review its rejection two weeks ago of his appeal against the death sentence.

General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has always said requests for clemency for Mr. Bhutto from foreign states would not influence his final decision.

Greece to freeze all prices in attempt to curb inflation

ATHENS, Feb. 23 (R) — The prices of all goods and services, including rates of pay for doctors, lawyers, plumbers and electricians, are to be frozen in a drastic move to curb inflation, the government announced today.

It was one of the most sweeping economic measures ever taken here. Prison sentences and fines will be handed out to those who break the freeze, the government said.

Minister of Commerce George Panayotopoulos said that a decree to be signed later today by President Constantine Tsatsos will freeze prices of all goods at the levels of Dec. 31, 1978.

Greece's annual rate of inflation reached 13.5 per cent in 1978, and the government is anxious to contain it to ten per cent this year and then gradually bring it down further.

Today's move was seen by some

experts as an attempt by Greece to improve its economic situation for entry into European Common Market, Greece, which has been an associated member of the Common Market since 1961, is expected to sign a treaty this year to become the community's tenth member-nation in 1981.

Prosecution of Soviet dissidents has full public approval, says KGB head

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (R) — The head of the Soviet Union's KGB security police said yesterday that prosecution of dissidents for anti-Soviet activities was just, democratic and had the full approval of the Soviet people.

Speaking at an election meeting outside Moscow, Yuri Andropov said there was no social base for anti-Soviet activity in the country. But there were still cases of such crimes against the state which were committed "under hostile influence from abroad," he said in a speech reported by Tass.

"There are still renegades of every kind taking the path of malicious slanders against Soviet

reality and sometimes even of

direct assistance to imperialist intelligence services," he said.

Anti-state activities such as slander and agitation and propaganda are the offences for which Soviet dissidents are most commonly convicted.

Mr. Andropov, a member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, said the West was particularly worried by the fact "that these renegades are resolutely condemned by the entire Soviet people."

The Soviet Union maintains that such dissidents as the members of "Helsinki" human rights monitoring group were prosecuted on purely criminal and non-political charges.

letter written by a Pope to all Christians throughout the world and is a major document on church teaching. Pope John Paul's 40-page encyclical is being translated from Polish, the Pope's native tongue, into Latin and all major languages, the sources said. They said it would probably be published during Lent, which begins next Wednesday and ends on Easter Sunday.

U.S. senator slams ambassador to Iran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (R) — A U.S. senator said yesterday that the man responsible for America's "blind man's buff" foreign policy towards Iran should be replaced as ambassador there. Senator Thomas Eagleton said Ambassador William Sullivan's continued presence in Tehran was an impediment to relations with the new Iran Government. The Missouri Democrat, in a speech prepared for delivery in the Senate, said "As the scope of the American intelligence-gathering failure in Iran becomes more clear, so does the need for a new American ambassador." He accused Mr. Sullivan of practising a "see no evil, hear no evil" style of intelligence-gathering, noting that up to last September he was saying that "all is well" with the Shah. "Ambassador Sullivan thus marked himself either as the victim or as the perpetrator of our blind man's buff foreign policy towards Iran," Senator Eagleton said. "In either event, his use to us as ambassador to the new Khomeini regime is ended."

Kenya warns Somalia against land claims

NAIROBI, Feb. 23 (R) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has scolded a clear warning to neighbouring Somalia to abandon any claims it may harbour on parts of northeast Kenya. The president, who returned from a visit to the remote, semi-desert region last night, told a meeting in the provincial capital Garissa: "The soil on which we are standing is under my rule. It is my country and you are my people. I shall not allow anybody to take even an inch of it." President Moi was making the first visit by a Kenyan president to the region, which is populated almost exclusively by ethnic Somali nomads. The province has been the target of historic claims by Somalia, which condemns the colonial partition of the Somali nations which leaves large numbers of Somalis living in Kenya and southeast Ethiopia. President Moi said the government was implementing major educational, road-building and social schemes in the area.

Pope completes first 'letter to the world'

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 23 (R) — Pope John Paul has completed his first encyclical — on mankind, human rights and the Gospel — and it is expected to be issued in the next two months. Well-informed church sources said yesterday. No encyclical has been issued since Pope Paul's "Humanae Vitae" (of human life) in 1968 which upheld the Catholic Church's ban on artificial contraception. An encyclical is a

make the slurry of *gobar* (cow dung) for feeding into the plant. Thus additional solar energy is fed into the plant resulting in increased gas generation.

Recently a solar water heater with solar steam cooker has been developed. Consisting of a flat-plate collector, a storage tank and a steam cooker, it can supply 100 litres of water at 60-70 degrees Centigrade during winter afternoons, and 50-60 degrees the next morning. Trials have shown that it can be used for cooking or boiling cereals, rice, potatoes, lentils, vegetables, etc. Two cooking vessels can be placed side by side and one kilogramme of rice or potatoes can be boiled within 90 minutes.

The main raw materials used in this system — pipes, plane sheets, aluminum angle, fibreglass insulation, glass sheets, etc. — are all easily available. It costs \$150, including material and labour.

Scientists at the institute have another simple method for raising gas production. Water heated through a solar heater is used to,

Iran's former ruling class is on the run

By Richard Wallis

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (R) — Frightened and bewildered, the remnants of Iran's former ruling class cower in silent villages, waiting for the avenging hand of the revolution to knock at their door.

Now the revolutionaries have come to power, the right-wing rich are on the run. The majority of Iran's elite left months ago, taking huge fortunes with them for a golden exile when they saw the warning signs on the horizon, but a few remained even after the Shah flew out last month.

"None of us could believe it would all collapse so quickly," confessed a member of the country's newest clandestine opposition group, the pro-Shah loyalists.

The army chief has rejected the argument that Mr. Bhutto's sentence be commuted on humanitarian grounds and has pointed out that in the final analysis Mr. Bhutto's fate was an internal affair of Pakistan.

The Saudi ambassador said he did not make his appeal for clemency on humanitarian grounds nor did he mention that it was

Pakistan's internal affair.

Mr. Bhutto is under sentence of execution for ordering the assassination of a political opponent.

Saudi Arabia left its appeal almost to the last minute. Saudi Arabian Ambassador Sheikh Riyad



"None of us could believe it would all collapse so quickly."

But the discotheques are silent and the ski-tracks deserted. It is really no longer much fun to be one of the idle rich in Iran.

The deserted halls of Hollywood-style mansions are filled only with the echo of lonely footsteps while radio and television sets, blaring out revolutionary songs, give news of what is going on in the streets.

Smart limousines are left to collect dust in garages while unshaven millionaire in carefully-chosen workman's clothes ostentatiously drives what used to be the servants' car.

Cases of looting have been reported and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been forced to issue strict instructions to prevent his followers entering homes and arresting people without a warrant.

The new phase of the Iranian revolution — the class struggle — has only just begun. To a certain extent, the clan system still works and it is sometimes possible to find someone who can put in a good word with the visitors. But many of the residents in Tehran's exclusive northern suburbs have already seen the writing on the wall.

The cocktail rounds have ended, the lawns are no longer tended and empty swimming pools mock their owners.

Militia squads of "Islamic police" patrol the streets and offer the only protection against the robbers who got arms during the revolution and now find the houses of the rich an easy prey.

Under the Shah and the reign of terror established by his Savak secret police, it was the left-wingers who did not trust the telephone. Now it is those members of the old ruling class in hiding who use code language and speak obscurely of the side which won.

They are still waiting for the next plane out, for their turn to come, for the shooting to start — as they live in uncertainty, loneliness and fear.

ICJ offers ways of implementing U.N. convention against torture

GENEVA, Feb. 23 (R) — The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) today proposed new ways of eliminating torture which it said was becoming more cruel and horrific through the misuse of science.

In the last 20 years new methods of torture have been devised which under medical supervision can be continued and intensified without killing the victims, the ICJ said in a booklet to launch its new initiative.

The Geneva-based organization, which campaigns for the rule of law throughout the world, has suggested ways in which a draft convention against torture being discussed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights could be effectively applied.

A committee would be formed which could visit any places of interrogation, detention or imprisonment in countries which signed the convention.

Mr. Niall MacDonot, ICJ secretary-general, told journalists the ICJ hoped its proposals would be accepted as a draft optional protocol to the Human Rights

Commission's convention against torture.

Latin American countries welcomed the ICJ's proposal, the Western countries delayed adoption of the convention. Mr. MacDonot said: "He said in Commission countries permitted not to vote the 52 nations that

The U.N. body meeting in Geneva scheduled to discuss convention, but MacDonot said he did not expect it to be adopted for at least a year.

The ICJ said: "A draft optional protocol to the Human Rights Convention against torture, actually, method of government, the use of torture is widely tolerated."

Kyprianou asks U.N. to help achieve just solution in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Feb. 23 (R) — President Spyros Kyprianou asked Britain to help his government's efforts to achieve a lasting solution to the Cyprus problem, the Cyprus News reported.

Speaking at a ceremony at which the new British commissioner, Mr. Peterine Rhodes, presented his credentials, Kyprianou recalled that Britain was one of the powers that guaranteed the island's independence. He said that since British troops had occupied 40 per cent of the island, displacement of the population from their homes. This was "entirely what Britain had guaranteed," he said.

President Kyprianou said Britain, as the former colony and a permanent member of the Security Council, was in a position to help through the United Nations to contribute towards a just conformity with the U.N. resolutions.

He reaffirmed that his government sought a peaceful solution based on a federal system and said it had accepted the proposal forward by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for inter-communal talks.

He rejected a reported proposal by the Turkish Cypriot Rauf Denktash yesterday for a bi-regional state on the border separating the Greek and Turkish communities. Kyprianou said: "I am sure that Britain knows only too well that any solution will mean the ultimate destruction of Cyprus, which may also be a source of wider conflict."

Mr. Rhodes said Britain had a "deep concern" for the fully supported efforts for a settlement "based on the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus."

Carter reduces aid following Dubs' kidnap, death

Uneasy aftermath in Afghanistan

KABUL, Feb. 23 (R) — The kidnap and death of American Ambassador Donald Dubs in the Afghan capital last week has raised many questions that may never be answered.

The American and Afghan versions of what happened vary widely, and evenness accounts and the alleged involvement of Soviet officials only add to the mystery.

But the four-hour drama, which ended with the killing of Mr. Dubs' a 58-year-old career diplomat, and his four executioners, is certain to focus world attention on the harshness of the ten-month-old pro-Moscow regime in Kabul.

The government of President Nur Mohammad Taraki, which came to power in a bloody military coup last April, is still nervous and

unstable after two purges within its ranks.

The curfew has never been relaxed and searchlights probe the city at night. Torture in jails is standard practice and there have

also been a number of executions, according to Western and Asian diplomats.

Mr. Dubs died in a hail of gunfire, shot in the head and body, when security forces pumped scores of bullets into the Kabul hotel room where he was held, virtually wrecking it.

American officials say they still do not know whether he was a victim of police bullets or those of the kidnappers, who were armed with revolvers and a machinegun.

The incident has soured relations between Afghanistan and the United States, provoked a strong protest from the U.S. to the

Soviet Union, and also raised concern among diplomats here for their safety.

Afghan Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Hafizullah Amin reacted angrily at a press conference here to the American protest over his government's handling of the affair.

"We consider that protest completely baseless," he said, adding that every possible effort had been made to save the ambassador's life. "I see no reason, no room on any aspect of the operation for which we could be blamed."

Mr. Amin also heatedly denied that he had been out of reach during the crucial hours of the kidnap drama.

Both Moscow and Mr. Amin denied that Soviet officials or advisers took any active part in the rescue attempt. Mr. Amin said it was a wholly Afghan operation.

American officials here say that Russians at the scene were in close consultation with the Afghan security forces while they themselves were kept at a distance. They identified one of them as Soviet Embassy security officer Sergei Bakhurin.

But they conceded that the Soviet advisers did not appear to be in charge of the operation, which involved hundreds of police and troops surrounding the hotel.

Mr. Amin said the government had not been able to identify any of the kidnappers. Their only demand had been for the release of a man named Bahruddin Bahes, leader of a leftist underground organisation known as Sitan-i-Millie (the oppressed nation), who he said, had escaped from jail several months earlier.

But other sources said the guerrillas had also demanded a meeting with President Taraki, and diplomats speculated that the government may have been anxious to prevent the guerrillas making known their demands publicly.

No one knows why the U.S. ambassador was chosen as the victim. Mr. Dubs travelled in the city with little protection, a fact that was criticised by Mr. Amin at his press conference.

Mr. Powell said the arose out of a review of relations with Afghanistan, which was launched after the new Ambassador for Dubs' poor record of the regime.

Other officials said Government's bad record was a factor in Carter's decision.

Energy from the desert

NEW DELHI — More solar energy reaches the Indian desert than many areas closer to the equator. Energy inflow from the sun into the deserts is, on average, 275 watts per square metre. This is because clear skies and better atmospheric conditions over the desert permit more solar radiation to reach the land.

This unending source of energy offers a great potential for reducing the miseries that desert conditions impose on the large populations that inhabit the Indian desert.

Known as the Thar desert, this area is unique in that it is the most densely populated desert in the world. Covering about 18,600 square kilometres northwest of the Indian continent, it spreads over more than half of Rajasthan state. Population density varies from four persons per square kilometre in Jaisalmer to 157 in Jhunjhunu. Between 1901 and 1971, its population increased by 158 per cent to 8.84 million. The current estimate is about ten million.

India is blessed with abundant solar energy and the quantum of energy received by Rajasthan state alone is more than sufficient to meet the world's annual energy demands.

Realising the potential of this source of energy, the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) at Jodhpur in the Rajasthan desert is engaged in solar energy utilisation research and has achieved early success, although on a modest scale.

It has started new research project on bio-gas plants with the objective of maximising gas production in the winter months and on cloudy days when the amount of solar energy reaching the plant is reduced. To begin, the glasshouse approach is being tried. The gas plant has been enclosed in this system — pipes, plane sheets, aluminum angle, fibreglass insulation, glass sheets, etc. — are all easily available. It costs \$150, including material and labour.

Scientists at the institute have another simple method for raising gas production. Water heated through a solar heater is used to

make the slurry of *gobar* (cow dung) for feeding into the plant. Thus additional solar energy is fed into the plant resulting in increased gas generation.

Recently a solar water heater with solar steam cooker has been developed. Consisting of a flat-plate collector, a storage tank and a steam cooker, it can supply 100 litres of water at 60-70 degrees Centigrade during winter afternoons, and 50-60 degrees the next morning. Trials have shown that it can be used for cooking or boiling cereals, rice, potatoes, lentils, vegetables, etc. Two cooking vessels can be placed side by side and one kilogramme of rice or potatoes can be boiled within 90 minutes.

The main raw materials used in this system — pipes, plane sheets, aluminum angle, fibreglass insulation, glass sheets, etc. — are all easily available. It costs \$150, including material and labour.

Sun drying agricultural produce to preserve it as seed, food or animal feed is an ancient practice in most parts of the world. This is the

simplest form of solar energy use. But if a little solar technology is applied, a considerable amount of spoilage can be eliminated, and fuel and electricity saved.

The solar cabinet dryer fabricated at CAZRI is essentially a solar hot box in which fruits, vegetables or anything else can be dehydrated on a small scale. It consists of a rectangular wooden box with an insulated base area of 1.5 square metres, covered with clear glass tilted at an angle of 23 degrees. Holes are drilled in the base for fresh air to enter. The humid air escapes through outlets in the upper side of the cabinet.

Maximum air temperatures in the empty dryer vary from 55 to 95 degrees Centigrade. Under Jodhpur conditions, 15 kilograms